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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 MADIHA MINER,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 ISSAQUAH POLICE  
14 DEPARTMENT,

15 Defendant.

CASE NO. C19-0849JLR

ORDER STRIKING MOTIONS

16 On June 19, 2019, the court entered an order remanding this action to King County  
17 Superior Court because this court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff Madiha  
18 Miner's complaint. (*See* 6/19/19 Order (Dkt. # 6).) The matter is closed, and pursuant to  
19 Local Rule LCR 3(i), the Clerk will remand this action to state court on July 3, 2019. *See*  
20 Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 3(i).

21 Despite the court's ruling, on June 25, 2019, Ms. Miner filed seven motions.  
22 (Mot. 1 (Dkt. # 7); Mot. 2 (Dkt. # 8); Mot. 3 (Dkt. # 9); Mot. 4 (Dkt. # 10); Mot. 5 (Dkt.

1 # 11); Mot. 6 (Dkt. # 12); Mot. 7 (Dkt. # 13).) The court liberally construed one motion  
2 as a motion for reconsideration of its June 19, 2019, remand order and then denied the  
3 motion for failing to meet the reconsideration standard set forth in Local Rule LCR  
4 7(h)(1). (*See* 6/26/19 Order (Dkt. # 15) at 2.) The court struck the remaining motions,  
5 again explaining that it lacks the subject matter jurisdiction to make substantive rulings in  
6 Ms. Miner's case. (*See id.* at 2-3; *see also* 6/19/19 Order at 2-4 (remanding the action to  
7 state court)).

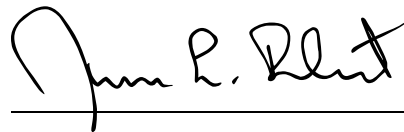
8 Nevertheless, on July 1, 2019, Ms. Miner filed three more motions. (*See* Mot. 8  
9 (Dkt. # 17) (seeking the entry of judgment); Mot. 9 (Dkt. # 18) (seeking the entry of  
10 default judgment); Mot. 10 (Dkt. # 19) (seeking the removal of her case to the United  
11 States Supreme Court).) Because the court ordered this matter remanded for lack of  
12 subject matter jurisdiction, the court STRIKES these motions as well.

13 In addition, Ms. Miner has several other cases presently pending in the Western  
14 District of Washington. (*See* Case Nos. C19-0821JLR, C19-0822JLR, C19-0846JLR,  
15 C19-0847JLR, C19-0848JLR.) In each of these cases, Ms. Miner has filed numerous  
16 frivolous motions even though the court has either dismissed her complaint pursuant to  
17 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e) or remanded her action to state court. (*See id.*) If Ms. Miner  
18 continues to file such motions in her cases, the court will consider entering a vexatious  
19 litigant order against her, which will place litigation restrictions upon her within the  
20 Western District of Washington. The All Writs Acts, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), provides  
21 district courts with the inherent power to enter pre-filing orders against vexatious  
22 litigants. *Molski v. Evergreen Dynasty Corp.*, 500 F.3d 1047, 1057 (9th Cir. 2007).

1 Although such orders should be rare, “[f]lagrant abuse of the judicial process cannot be  
2 tolerated because it enables one person to preempt the use of judicial time that properly  
3 could be used to consider the meritorious claims of other litigants.” *De Long v.*  
4 *Hennessey*, 912 F.2d 1144, 1148 (9th Cir. 1990).

5 In sum, the court STRIKES Ms. Miner’s motions (Dkt. ## 17, 18, 19), and will  
6 consider entering a vexatious litigant order against her if she files any more motions in  
7 this matter.

8 Dated this 3rd day of July, 2019.

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11 JAMES L. ROBART  
12 United States District Judge  
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